

11 July 1955

Mr. Roger W. Jones
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

This is in reply to your referral of 8 July 1955, requesting the comments of this Agency on Enrolled Bill S. 609 to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

In the light of the legislative history of S. 609, and its predecessor which failed of passage in the 83rd Congress, we interpose no objection to the inclusion of the Director of Central Intelligence as a member of the Awards Board created by its provisions, or the inclusion of the Director among those making joint determinations as to whether aliens furnishing appropriate information under the terms of the Act may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence under Section 4 of the bill.

It would appear from the language of Section 6 that the payment of any awards approved by the Awards Board would be made from funds available to the Director of Central Intelligence. As there is no yardstick by which one can presently measure these awards either as to their number or total amount, it is apparent that it will be impractical to budget in advance for their payment. It is also impossible to estimate at this time what additional costs may be entailed for screening or investigating claims overseas for awards under this Act. It is, therefore, necessary to seek the assurances of the Bureau of the Budget that CIA will be authorized to make any necessary payments from its reserve fund, which, it is felt, contemplates contingencies of this type.

As a matter of principle we would raise some objection to the assessment of the CIA budget for matters over which we do not have direct control. However, in view of the Congressional intent that these awards should be paid, and the nature of the possible source of such information, our objection does not take the form of an adverse recommendation on S. 609. Its approval is recommended.

Sincerely yours,

Walter L. Pforzheimer
Legislative Counsel

OGC:WLP/blc (11 July 55)

Orig. & 1 - Add.

2 - Signer ~~✓~~ w/basic

1 - DD/S.

1 - Comptroller

1 - AD/SI

1 - DD/I

CONCUR:

[Redacted]

STATINTL

Comptroller

[Redacted]

STATINTL

Deputy Director/Support

[Redacted]

STATINTL

Acting Assistant Director/SI

[Redacted]

STATINTL

Deputy Director/Intelligence

*Hand carried
12 July 1955*

3. Congressional action has been completed on S. 609, the Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955. This bill provides awards for any person who furnishes original information to the United States leading to the finding of any nuclear material or atomic weapon which has been illegally introduced into or manufactured in the United States, or any attempt in that connection, and provides for awards up to \$500,000. An Awards Board is designated, consisting of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Defense, the Attorney General, the DCI and a member of the AEC. If the information is furnished by an alien, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the DCI acting jointly may determine that such alien may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence without regard to the Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill further provides that any awards made by the Board shall be paid by the DCI from funds appropriated or available for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947.

6 July 1955

SECRET

Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200170001-5
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

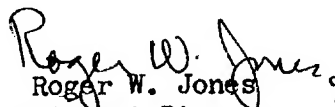
July 8, 1955

ENROLLED BILL TRANSMITTAL SHEET

The following enrolled bills have been received
by the Bureau of the Budget:

S. 609

In order that your views may be presented with
the reports of the Bureau to the President, please
send to the Bureau, by messenger, within two working
days, in accordance with Budget Circular No. A-9,
your comments on these bills. Where a specific amount
is not shown in the bill, please include an estimate
of its probable cost.


Roger W. Jones
Assistant Director
Legislative Reference

Attention:
Mr. Walter Pforzheimer
Central Intelligence Agency
223 East Bldg.
2430 E St., N.W.

Please return reply to
Mr. Connelley, rm. 253
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office

Enclosures:

Approved For Release 2002/04/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200170001-5

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION

DATE

LEGISLATIVE BILL NO.

S. 609

SECTION I

GENERAL

TO :

FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

STATINTL

THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:

☐ SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.☐ A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT PREDICTED.☒ SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY

SECTION II

COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)

TO: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

FROM:

153 South

STATINTL

You will note the inclusion of the DCI in various provisions of the attached bill. Although the DCI did not appear in the original draft of the legislation as first submitted in the 83rd Congress, he was included in the bill as reported out of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy last year on the insistence of the members of that Committee. S. 609 is a reintroduction into the 84th Congress of a bill as reported out and as it passed the House last year. There was not Senate action. However, there is no reason to believe that the Committee views have changed in respect to the desire to continue to include the DCI in its terms.

Comments:

Inasmuch as the DCI will probably be included as a Board Member, it might be wise to look into tightening the legislation. For example, it appears to be taken for granted that the word "introduced" is limited to clandestine activity. However, this is not clear and reports of attempted introduction by other means could be made the foundation for a claim for a reward. Thus one gets into definitions of "attempt". Is manufacture of nuclear weapons by potential enemies an "attempt"? Or must there be actual initiation of transportation? Furthermore is the manufacture in the US of non-nuclear components of atomic weapons evidence of an attempt and reports of such activity the basis for a reward? Other similar questions suggest themselves which indicate the basic looseness of the drafting.

The alternative, of course, is to get the DCI off the Board.

STATINTL



STATINTL

DATE OF COMMENTS

24 Feb 55

SIGNATURE AND TITLE

Approved For

Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200170001-5

EXTENSION

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 609

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 21, 1955

Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. ANDERSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

A BILL

To provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Atomic Weapons
4 Rewards Act of 1955".

5 SEC. 2. Any person who furnishes original information
6 to the United States—

7 (a) leading to the finding or other acquisition by
8 the United States of any special nuclear material or

I

1 atomic weapon which has been introduced into the
2 United States, or which has been manufactured or ac-
3 quired therein contrary to the laws of the United States,
4 or

5 (b) with respect to an attempted introduction into
6 the United States or an attempted manufacture or acqui-
7 sition therein of any special nuclear material or atomic
8 weapon, contrary to the laws of the United States,
9 shall be rewarded by the payment of an amount not to exceed
10 \$500,000.

11 SEC. 3. An Awards Board consisting of the Secretary of
12 the Treasury (who shall be the Chairman), the Secretary of
13 Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intel-
14 ligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commis-
15 sion designated by that Commission, shall determine whether
16 any person furnishing information to the United States is
17 entitled to any award and the amount thereof to be paid
18 pursuant to section 2. In determining whether any person
19 furnishing information to the United States is entitled to an
20 award and the amount of such award, the Board shall take
21 into consideration—

22 (a) whether or not the information is of the type
23 specified in section 2, and

24 (b) whether the person furnishing the information
25 was an officer or employee of the United States and, if

1 so, whether the furnishing of such information was in
2 the line of duty of that person.

3 Any reward of \$50,000 or more shall be approved by
4 the President.

5 SEC. 4. If the information leading to an award under
6 section 3 is furnished by an alien, the Secretary of State,
7 the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intel-
8 ligence, acting jointly, may determine that the entry of
9 such alien into the United States is in the public interest
10 and, in that event, such alien and the members of his
11 immediate family may receive immigrant visas and may
12 be admitted to the United States for permanent residence,
13 notwithstanding the requirements of the Immigration and
14 Nationality Act.

15 SEC. 5. The Board established under section 3 is au-
16 thorized to hold such hearings and make, promulgate,
17 issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as
18 may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

19 SEC. 6. Any awards granted under section 3 of this
20 Act shall be certified by the Awards Board and, together
21 with the approval of the President in those cases where
22 such approval is required, transmitted to the Director of
23 Central Intelligence for payment out of funds appropriated
24 or available for the administration of the National Security
25 Act of 1947, as amended.

1 SEC. 7. As used in this Act—

2 (a) The term “atomic energy” means all forms of
3 energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear
4 transformation.

5 (b) The term “atomic weapon” means any device
6 utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for trans-
7 porting or propelling the device (where such means is a
8 separable and divisible part of the device), the principal
9 purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a
10 weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device.

11 (c) The term “special nuclear material” means plu-
12 tonium, or uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the
13 isotope 235, or any other material which is found to be
14 special nuclear material pursuant to the provisions of the
15 Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

16 (d) The term “United States,” when used in a geo-
17 graphical sense, includes all Territories and possessions of
18 the United States and the Canal Zone; except that in section
19 4, the term “United States” when so used shall have the
20 meaning given to it in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 609

A BILL

To provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER and Mr. ANDERSON

JANUARY 21, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Joint Committee on
Atomic Energy

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION		DATE
		LEGISLATIVE BILL NO. S. 3851
SECTION I GENERAL		
TO :		FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.		
<input type="checkbox"/> A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IS <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT PREDICTED.		
<input type="checkbox"/> SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.		
IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY _____		
SECTION II COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)		
TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL		FROM:
<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Scientific/Attn.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 August 1954</p> <p style="text-align: right;">83rd Congress 2nd Session</p> <p>Mr. Hickenlooper</p> <p>A bill to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>HR. 10203 - C.B.</i></p> <p>DISTRIBUTION:</p> <p>STATINTL 1-100/1 ([REDACTED]) - 12 Aug. 54</p> <p>1-CL/NED/OSI - "</p> <p>1-AD/OSI - "</p>		
DATE OF COMMENTS	Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200170001-5	
FORM NO. 23-3	EXTENSION	

FOLD
HEREFOLD
HERE

11 July 1955

Mr. Roger W. Jones
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference
Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

This is in reply to your referral of 8 July 1955, requesting the comments of this Agency on Enrolled Bill S. 609 to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

In the light of the legislative history of S. 609, and its predecessor which failed of passage in the 83rd Congress, we interpose no objection to the inclusion of the Director of Central Intelligence as a member of the Awards Board created by its provisions, or the inclusion of the Director among those making joint determinations as to whether aliens furnishing appropriate information under the terms of the Act may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence under Section 4 of the bill.

It would appear from the language of Section 6 that the payment of any awards approved by the Awards Board would be made from funds available to the Director of Central Intelligence. As there is no yardstick by which one can presently measure these awards either as to their number or total amount, it is apparent that it will be impractical to budget in advance for their payment. It is also impossible to estimate at this time what additional costs may be entailed for screening or investigating claims overseas for awards under this Act. It is, therefore, necessary to seek the assurances of the Bureau of the Budget that CIA will be authorized to make any necessary payments from its reserve fund, which, it is felt, contemplates contingencies of this type.

As a matter of principle we would raise some objection to the assessment of the CIA budget for matters over which we do not have direct control. However, in view of the Congressional intent that these awards should be paid, and the nature of the possible source of such information, our objection does not take the form of an adverse recommendation on S. 609. Its approval is recommended.

Sincerely yours,

Walter L. Pforzheimer
Legislative Counsel

OGC:WLP/blc (11 July 55)

Orig. & 1 - Add.

2 - Signer ~~✓~~ w/basic

1 - DD/S.

1 - Comptroller

1 - AD/SI

1 - DD/I

CONCUR:

15/ [Redacted]
Comptroller

STATINTL

15/ [Redacted]
Deputy Director/Support

25X1A

[Redacted]
Assistant Director/SI

STATINTL

15/ [Redacted]
Deputy Director/Intelligence

25X1A

A.P.

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION

DATE

LEGISLATIVE BILL NO.

H. R. 10203

SECTION I

GENERAL

TO :

FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:

☒ SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.☐ A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT PREDICTED.☐ SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.

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HERE

SECTION II

COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)

TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

FROM:

FOLD
HERE

9 August 1954

83rd Congress
2nd Session

Mr. Cole of New York

A bill to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

Scientific/ATM
5-3851 - c.b.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AA/OSI - 12 Aug 54
1 - CL/NED/OSI - "
4 - SA/11 [REDACTED] - "*H. Rpt. 2660*
Passed H. 8/17/54
no S. action

19 August 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Proposed Bill for Rewards for Rendering Information on Atomic Energy Matters

1. Companion bills were introduced in the House and the Senate providing for rewards up to \$500,000 to persons furnishing original information to the United States about the introduction of special nuclear material or atomic weapons into the United States. The bill also provide for asylum of any aliens furnishing such information if determined by the Attorney General to be in the national interest.

2. This bill was requested by the Administration as a result of action by the National Security Council which awarded sponsorship to the Department of Justice. Justice requested that CIA appear in support of the bill at an Executive Hearing on 11 August at 10 a.m. The Director authorized Mr. Houston to represent the Agency's views. Mr. Thompson of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division spoke for the Administration, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy indicated general approval of the purposes of the bill.

3. Questions were directed, however, to the consideration whether the monetary rewards and the asylum could not be accomplished under authorities already given to CIA. On direct questioning by the Chairman, Mr. Houston stated that technically CIA had legal authority to take both actions, but that if the information were furnished within the country about material or weapons already introduced, the matter would be one solely of internal security and there might be a question of the propriety of CIA making any payments in this connection. The Department of Justice pointed out that a specific bill directed towards atomic information would have great psychological impact, thus tending to induce the desired information, and this position was supported by Mr. Houston.

4. Senator Pastors repeatedly questioned whether the U. S. officers and employees should be barred from sharing in the monetary rewards as provided by the bill. The Department of

Justice took no strong stand on this point, but Mr. Rose of the Treasury Department pointed out that there was similarity to provisions in regard to Customs Officials and rewards under Customs authorities. Mr. Houston stated that CIA did not believe it appropriate for its staff officers to be motivated by hope of reward either in reporting information coming to their attention or in distracting them from their assigned duties in other fields of information. He referred to existing legislation prohibiting additional compensation for work required by an employee's official duties. He did state that CIA felt that those furnishing information on any terms other than staff employment should be entitled to appropriate rewards. Mr. Kilday of Texas suggested that employees not be specifically barred in the Act but that existing law take care of the situation so that employees not having intelligence or law-enforcement duties might be eligible for monetary rewards.

5. Mr. Durham of North Carolina and Chairman Cole suggested that the Director of Central Intelligence should be made a member of the board consisting of the Atomic Energy Commission, Attorney General, and the Secretary of Defense, which under the bill would determine the amount of the reward. Mr. Houston stated that he did not believe the Director needed to become a member of the board as he would probably be responsible, at least in some instances, for evaluating the information and would act in an advisory capacity to the board. Mr. Durham suggested that the IAC should determine the amount of the reward and the bill should so state. Mr. Houston and Mr. Pforzheimer reminded Mr. Durham that the IAC was advisory to the Director of Central Intelligence and it would tend to disrupt the relationship if the IAC were given a statutory function of this nature. Mr. Houston suggested that if it were necessary to include the intelligence component at all, the Director of Central Intelligence alone should be named. Mr. Durham appeared to agree with this view.

137
LAWRENCE R. HOUSTON
Acting Deputy Director
(Administration)

cc: IG
DD/I
OGC
Legislative Counsel
AD/OSI

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION		DATE
		LEGISLATIVE BILL NO. H. R. 6901
SECTION I GENERAL		
TO :		FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:		
<input type="checkbox"/> SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.		
<input type="checkbox"/> A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> IS <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT PREDICTED.		
<input type="checkbox"/> SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY _____ </div>		
SECTION II COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)		
TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL		FROM:
5 July 1955		84/1
Mr. Cole of New York		
To provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.		
Distribution:		
House Report No. 901		
<i>Dist. Aug 55-</i>		
<i>Bill not Dist.</i>		
<i>rec 5-6 09</i>		
DATE OF COMMENTS	SIGNATURE AND TITLE	EXTENSION
Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200170001-5		

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION

DATE

LEGISLATIVE BILL NO.

S. 609

SECTION I

GENERAL

TO :

FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:

☐ SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.☐ A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT PREDICTED.☒ SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY _____

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HERE

SECTION II

COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)

TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

FROM:

FOLD
HERE

21 January 1955

19471

Mr. Hickenlooper of Iowa

A bill to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

Distribution:

1 - DCI

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - AD/OSI

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

PL 165
Det 5 Aug 55
H. Rep 901
Det.S. Rep 622
det as shown
20 July 55
passed Senate
28 June '55
passed House amended
6 July 55. Senate
agrees to amendment
7 July 55.

You will note the inclusion of the DCI in various provisions of the attached bill. Although the DCI did not appear in the original draft of the legislation as first submitted in the 83rd Congress, he was included in the bill as reported out of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy last year on the insistence of the members of that Committee. S. 609 is a reintroduction into the 84th Congress of a bill as reported out and as passed the House last year. There was no Senate action.

DATE OF COMMENTS

SIGNATURE AND TITLE

(over)

EXTENSION

Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200170001-5

However, there is no reason to believe that the Committee views have changed in respect to their desire to continue to include the DCI in its terms.

Public Law 165 - 84th Congress
Chapter 372 - 1st Session
S. 609

AN ACT

To provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955". Atomic Weapons.
Rewards Act of
1955.

SEC. 2. Any person who furnishes original information to the United States—

(a) leading to the finding or other acquisition by the United States of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon which has been introduced into the United States, or which has been manufactured or acquired therein contrary to the laws of the United States, or

(b) with respect to an attempted introduction into the United States or an attempted manufacture or acquisition therein of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon, contrary to the laws of the United States,

shall be rewarded by the payment of an amount not to exceed \$500,000.

SEC. 3. An Awards Board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury (who shall be the Chairman), the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission designated by that Commission, shall determine whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to any award and the amount thereof to be paid pursuant to section 2. In determining whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to an award and the amount of such award, the Board shall take into consideration— Awards Board.
Establishment.
69 Stat. 365.
69 Stat. 366.

(a) whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2, and

(b) whether the person furnishing the information was an officer or employee of the United States and, if so, whether the furnishing of such information was in the line of duty of that person.

Any reward of \$50,000 or more shall be approved by the President.

SEC. 4. If the information leading to an award under section 3 is furnished by an alien, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence, acting jointly, may determine that the entry of such alien into the United States is in the public interest and, in that event, such alien and the members of his immediate family may receive immigrant visas and may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, notwithstanding the requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 5. The Board established under section 3 is authorized to hold such hearings and make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. Any awards granted under section 3 of this Act shall be certified by the Awards Board and, together with the approval of the President in those cases where such approval is required, transmitted to the Director of Central Intelligence for payment out of funds appropriated or available for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. 61 Stat. 495.
5 USC 171 note.

SEC. 7. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "atomic energy" means all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.

Pub. Law 165
All 69 Stat. 366.

-2-

(b) The term "atomic weapon" means any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device.

(c) The term "special nuclear material" means plutonium, or uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, or any other material which is found to be special nuclear material pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(d) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, includes Puerto Rico, all Territories and possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone; except that in section 4, the term "United States" when so used shall have the meaning given to it in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Approved July 15, 1955.

84TH CONGRESS 1st Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. 901
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ATOMIC WEAPONS REWARDS ACT OF 1955

JUNE 23, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COLE, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6901]

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6901) to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons, having considered the same, unanimously report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment inserts the words "the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," after the word "includes" and before the word "all" in section 7 (d).

DANGERS OF COVERT INTRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS OR MATERIALS FOR PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS INTO THE UNITED STATES

The primary purpose of H. R. 6901 is to authorize the payment of rewards to persons who supply original information to the United States Government with respect to any attempt to introduce covertly atomic weapons or materials for producing atomic weapons into the United States or who supply original information leading to the finding of any illegally introduced atomic weapons or materials for producing atomic weapons.

Since the atomic weapon monopoly of the United States ended, it has been possible for an enemy nation to smuggle nuclear devices or special nuclear material into this country and thereby destroy vital targets prior to or following the commencement of hostilities. With passing time, the destructive yield of atomic weapons has increased with attendant advancements in the art of weaponeering. It must be assumed that potential enemies can now devise small atomic weapons,

so constructed as to minimize the chance of detection by customs, by counterintelligence, or defense personnel. This potential constitutes a grave risk to the common defense and security of the United States.

Our Government will continue to exercise its full efforts in making available technical means of uncovering such secretly introduced devices. This bill will assist the effort by increasing our chance of learning in advance of such enemy action.

The genesis of the bill was a National Security Council recommendation in 1954. Subsequently, on July 29, 1954, the Attorney General in a communication to the Speaker forwarded a draft bill. After introduction in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, that bill was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy considered that bill (H. R. 10203) at meetings on August 11, 1954, and heard witnesses from the executive branch.

Representatives of the Department of Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Customs, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Central Intelligence Agency testified before the Joint Committee and recommended the enactment of legislation to meet these objectives. It was the view of the executive-branch witnesses that the proposed bill would materially strengthen the internal security of the United States and would provide an alert to our citizens to the need for vigilance. It would also, because of its provisions for reward and for sanctuary of aliens, encourage aliens to furnish information about such unauthorized and dangerous activities.

The Joint Committee recommended passage of this legislation in the 83d Congress. The House of Representatives did pass it on August 17, 1954, but the Senate failed to consider the measure.

The identical bill, as recommended by the Joint Committee, was forwarded to the Speaker by the Attorney General on January 18, 1955 (the Attorney General's letter will be found on p. 3). The Joint Committee has, again, recommended the enactment of the bill.

This legislative proposal has the endorsement of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Joint Committee has been advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The bill provides (sec. 2) that the United States Government shall grant a reward, not to exceed \$500,000, to any person who furnishes original information to the United States leading to the finding or other acquisition of atomic devices which are illegally in the country or any information regarding an attempt to introduce, manufacture, or acquire the same.

Section 3 authorizes an Awards Board to determine the merits of a claim for this reward. The Board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission to be designated by the Commission. The President is to approve any award over \$50,000.

The Board will determine whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2 and further establish the merits of the

ATOMIC WEAPONS REWARDS ACT OF 1955

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claim of an officer or employee of the United States considering the scope of his duties.

Section 4 considers the possibility that a citizen of a foreign state who would furnish the information specified in section 2 could be the subject of reprisal. This section therefore provides authority for offering the sanctuary of a permanent residence in the United States to such an individual upon the joint determination of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence that the entry and granting of visas to such an individual and to members of his immediate family is in the public interest. The provisions of this section were amended in the committee in view of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which was passed in 1950. The original provisions have been based on the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947. The present language parallels the provisions in section 212 of the Immigration Act, and the Director of Immigration and Naturalization under the terms of the act is responsible for all of the functions assigned to the Attorney General.

Section 5 grants administrative powers to the Awards Board.

Section 6 provides that upon certification of the Awards Board and approval by the President, the reward is payable out of appropriations for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947.

Section 7 recites the definitions of the terms used in the act and defines the terms "atomic energy," "atomic weapon," "special nuclear material" and "United States." These definitions are based on the definitions reflected in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1955.

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is attached for your consideration and appropriate action a legislative proposal to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

The National Security Council has made a study of the problem of the possible illegal introduction into the United States, and the illegal manufacture and acquisition in the United States, of various atomic materials or weapons, the presence of which would constitute a threat to the security of the Nation and the welfare of its people.

The attached bill which implements the Council's recommendation, is designed to set up a system of rewards for original information leading to the acquisition by the United States of special nuclear material or atomic weapons which have been illegally brought into the United States, its Territories, or possessions, or the District of Columbia, or which have been illegally manufactured or acquired therein. It is also designed to set up a system of rewards for original information with respect to attempts illegally to introduce, manufacture, or acquire such material or weapons.

It is believed that this proposal will materially strengthen the internal security of the United States by alerting the people thereof to the need for vigilance, and by providing a monetary reward for informants. It will likewise, by reason of its provisions for reward and for immigration to the United States for permanent residence, encourage aliens to furnish information about the unauthorized introduction, manufacture, or acquisition of special nuclear material or atomic weapons.

This legislation in the form in which it is transmitted herewith was passed by the House of Representatives (H. R. 10203, 83d Cong.), and reported favorably in the Senate by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (S. 3851), 83d Cong.),

toward the close of the 83d Congress. The Bureau of the Budget has advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill accompanying this report are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955".

SEC. 2. Any person who furnishes original information to the United States--

(a) leading to the finding or other acquisition by the United States of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon which has been introduced into the United States, or which has been manufactured or acquired therein contrary to the laws of the United States, or

(b) with respect to an attempted introduction into the United States or an attempted manufacture or acquisition therein of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon, contrary to the laws of the United States,

shall be rewarded by the payment of an amount not to exceed \$500,000.

SEC. 3. An Awards Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury (who shall be the Chairman), the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission designated by that Commission, shall determine whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to any award and the amount thereof to be paid pursuant to section 2. In determining whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to an award and the amount of such award, the Board shall take into consideration--

(a) whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2, and

(b) whether the person furnishing the information was an officer or employee of the United States and, if so, whether the furnishing of such information was in the line of duty of that person.

Any reward of \$50,000 or more shall be approved by the President.

SEC. 4. If the information leading to an award under section 3 is furnished by an alien, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence, acting jointly, may determine that the entry of such alien into the United States is in the public interest and, in that event, such alien and the members of his immediate family may receive immigrant visas and may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, notwithstanding the requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 5. The Board established under section 3 is authorized to hold such hearings and make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. Any awards granted under section 3 of this Act shall be certified by the Awards Board and, together with the approval of the President in those cases where such approval is required, transmitted to the Director of Central Intelligence for payment out of funds appropriated or available for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended.

SEC. 7. As used in this Act--

(a) The term "atomic energy" means all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.

(b) The term "atomic weapon" means any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device.

(c) The term "special nuclear material" means plutonium, or uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, or any other material which is found to be special nuclear material pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(d) The term "United States", when used in a geographical sense, includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, all Territories and possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone; except that in section 4 the term "United States" when so used shall have the meaning given to it in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Calendar No. 627

84TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

REPORT
No. 622

ATOMIC WEAPONS REWARDS ACT OF 1955

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 609]

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, to whom was referred the bill (S. 609) to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons, having considered the same, unanimously report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment inserts the words "the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," after the word "includes" and before the word "all" in section 7 (d).

DANGERS OF COVERT INTRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS OR MATERIALS FOR PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS INTO THE UNITED STATES

The primary purpose of S. 609 is to authorize the payment of rewards to persons who supply original information to the United States Government with respect to any attempt to introduce covertly atomic weapons or materials for producing atomic weapons into the United States or who supply original information leading to the finding of any illegally introduced atomic weapons or materials for producing atomic weapons.

Since the atomic weapon monopoly of the United States ended, it has been possible for an enemy nation to smuggle nuclear devices or special nuclear material into this country and thereby destroy vital targets prior to or following the commencement of hostilities. With passing time, the destructive yield of atomic weapons has increased with attendant advancements in the art of weaponneering. It must be assumed that potential enemies can now devise small atomic weapons, so constructed as to minimize the chance of detection by customs, by

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counterintelligence, or defense personnel. This potential constitutes a grave risk to the common defense and security of the United States.

Our Government will continue to exercise its full efforts in making available technical means of uncovering such secretly introduced devices. This bill will assist the effort by increasing our chance of learning in advance of such enemy action:

The genesis of the bill was a National Security Council recommendation in 1954. Subsequently, on July 29, 1954, the Attorney General in a communication to the Vice President forwarded a draft bill. After introduction in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, that bill was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy considered that bill (S. 3851) at meetings on August 11, 1954, and heard witnesses from the executive branch.

Representatives of the Department of Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Customs, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Central Intelligence Agency testified before the Joint Committee and recommended the enactment of legislation to meet these objectives. It was the view of the executive-branch witnesses that the proposed bill would materially strengthen the internal security of the United States and would provide an alert to our citizens to the need for vigilance. It would also, because of its provisions for reward and for sanctuary of aliens, encourage aliens to furnish information about such unauthorized and dangerous activities.

The Joint Committee recommended passage of this legislation in the 83d Congress. The House of Representatives did pass it on August 17, 1954, but the Senate did not consider the measure.

The identical bill, as recommended by the Joint Committee, was forwarded to the Vice President by the Attorney General on January 18, 1955 (the Attorney General's letter will be found on p. 3). The Joint Committee has, again, recommended the enactment of the bill.

This legislative proposal has the endorsement of the Bureau of the Budget and the Joint Committee has been advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The bill provides (sec. 2) that the United States Government shall grant a reward, not to exceed \$500,000, to any person who furnishes original information to the United States leading to the finding or other acquisition of atomic devices which are illegally in the country or any information regarding an attempt to introduce, manufacture, or acquire the same.

Section 3 authorizes an Awards Board to determine the merits of a claim for this reward. The Board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission to be designated by the Commission. The President is to approve any award over \$50,000.

The Board will determine whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2 and further establish the merits of the claim of an officer or employee of the United States considering the scope of his duties.

Section 4 considers the possibility that a citizen of a foreign state who would furnish the information specified in section 2 could be the subject of reprisal. This section therefore provides authority for offering the sanctuary of a permanent residence in the United States to such an individual upon the joint determination of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence that the entry and granting of visas to such an individual and to members of his immediate family is in the public interest. The provisions of this section were amended in the committee in view of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which was passed in 1950. The original provisions have been based on the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947. The present language parallels the provisions in section 212 of the Immigration Act, and the Director of Immigration and Naturalization under the terms of the act is responsible for all of the functions assigned to the Attorney General.

Section 5 grants administrative powers to the Awards Board.

Section 6 provides that upon certification of the Awards Board and approval by the President, the reward is payable out of appropriations for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947.

Section 7 recites the definitions of the terms used in the act and defines the terms "atomic energy," "atomic weapon," "special nuclear material" and "United States." These definitions are based on the definitions reflected in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

JANUARY 18, 1955.

The VICE PRESIDENT,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: There is attached for your consideration and appropriate action a legislative proposal to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

The National Security Council has made a study of the problem of the possible illegal introduction into the United States, and the illegal manufacture and acquisition in the United States, of various atomic materials or weapons, the presence of which would constitute a threat to the security of the Nation and the welfare of its people.

The attached bill which implements the Council's recommendation, is designed to set up a system of rewards for original information leading to the acquisition by the United States of special nuclear material or atomic weapons which have been illegally brought into the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia or which have been illegally manufactured or acquired therein. It is also designed to set up a system of rewards for original information with respect to attempts illegally to introduce, manufacture or acquire such material or weapons.

It is believed that this proposal will materially strengthen the internal security of the United States by alerting the people thereof to the need for vigilance, and by providing a monetary reward for informants. It will likewise, by reason of its provisions for reward and for immigration to the United States for permanent residence, encourage aliens to furnish information about the unauthorized introduction, manufacture, or acquisition of special nuclear material or atomic weapons.

This legislation in the form in which it is transmitted herewith was passed by the House of Representatives (H. R. 10203, 83d Cong.), and reported favorably in the Senate by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (S. 3851, 83d Cong.), toward the close of the 83d Congress. The Bureau of the Budget has advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill accompanying this report are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955".

SEC. 2. Any person who furnishes original information to the United States—

(a) leading to the finding or other acquisition by the United States of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon which has been introduced into the United States, or which has been manufactured or acquired therein contrary to the laws of the United States, or

(b) with respect to an attempted introduction into the United States or an attempted manufacture or acquisition therein of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon, contrary to the laws of the United States.

shall be rewarded by the payment of an amount not to exceed \$500,000.

SEC. 3. An Awards Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury (who shall be the Chairman), the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission designated by that Commission, shall determine whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to any award and the amount thereof to be paid pursuant to section 2. In determining whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to an award and the amount of such award, the Board shall take into consideration—

(a) whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2, and

(b) whether the person furnishing the information was an officer or employee of the United States and, if so, whether the furnishing of such information was in the line of duty of that person.

Any reward of \$50,000 or more shall be approved by the President.

SEC. 4. If the information leading to an award under section 3 is furnished by an alien, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence, acting jointly, may determine that the entry of such alien into the United States is in the public interest and, in that event, such alien and the members of his immediate family may receive immigrant visas and may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, notwithstanding the requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 5. The Board established under section 3 is authorized to hold such hearings and make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. Any awards granted under section 3 of this Act shall be certified by the Awards Board and, together with the approval of the President in those cases where such approval is required, transmitted to the Director of Central Intelligence for payment out of funds appropriated or available for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended.

SEC. 7. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "atomic energy" means all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.

(b) The term "atomic weapon" means any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device.

(c) The term "special nuclear material" means plutonium, or uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, or any other material which is found to be special nuclear material pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(d) The term "United States", when used in a geographical sense, includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, all Territories and possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone; except that in section 4 the term "United States" when so used shall have the meaning given to it in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

